SUNDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1888.

Three Steps.

The Forty-eighth Congress organized with a Democratic majority of 78 over the Republicans in the House. The tidal wave had swept the Republicans out of power. The Hon. John G. Carlisle was Speaker, and the Hon. WILLIAM R. MORRISON was Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means.

The first Monnison bill, known as the Horizontal Reduction bill, was introduced from the Committee on Ways and Means. The caucus and every other appliance of party pressure were employed to put it through. It was debated long and stoutly. On May 6, 1884, the first Monitison bill was rejected by a majority of only four.

That fall the tariff question went to the country. The Forty-ninth Congress was elected, and in the House there was still a Democratic majority, but reduced from 78 to 43, a loss of 45 per cent. Mr. CARLISLE was Speaker again, and again Mr. Morrison was Chairman of Ways and Means.

The second Morrison bill was introduced from the Committee on Ways and Means, and an attempt was made to force it through the House. On June 17, 1886, the House refused to consider the second MORRISON bill

by a vote of 157 to 140. The tariff question again went to the country that same fall. The Fiftieth Congress was elected, and the Democratic majority in the House went down from 43 fio 17, a loss this time of 60 per cent. Among the tariff smashers left at home was Mr. Morrison himself. Mr. CARLISLE was still the Speaker, and Mr. Roger Q. Mills of Texas became the Chairman of the Committee on

Ways and Means. The first, and up to date the only MILLS bill was introduced from the Com mittee on Ways and Means. Not only were extraordinary means within the control of the tariff smashers in command employed to lorce and buy a way through the House for this measure, but the whole political powert of the Executive was also turned in the sar ac direction. The Southern theorists had econvinced the White House that a theory was a condition. The MILLS bill passed the Blouse on July 21, 1888, by a majority of 13 vote B.

A third time the tariff question went to the country. Within sixteen weeks after the event just recorded, the country elected the Fifty-first Congress, and in this Comgress the Democratic majority in the House wholly disappeared-a loss of 100 per cent.

Does the President, does any sane and leval Democrat think that it is for the politient advantage of the Democratic part y that Mr. CLEVILLAND or the remaining arch itects of Democratic disaster and repulse s hould will assert their leadership in the trusk of ter ff revision?

The Evangelization of New Yor t.

A very interesting conference is to be specied at Chickering Hall to-morrow e venmer and is to be continued during Tues slay and Wednesday, Baptist, Methodist, 1 lplsegal, and Presbyterian elergymen will raise angether to discuss measures for promoving the religious welfare of New York, and since many wealthy laymen also of and different denominations will join in the proceedings, the seems probable that the not lon is to start a great movement 10 carry out some practical scheme for exter d. bur the influence of what are called t be Connellent Churches.

there is no doubt that those Church is es been making very little headway du tg the fast generation among the great totas of the population of New York. Wit. Y the single exception of the Episcopa ! Charel, they have not grown with the prowth of the town, and, all told, their adherents comprise a small fraction of the community as it is now. This state of things is of course due in large part to the e comustances that the increase in the population has been chiefly among those who are totally out of sympathy with these Churches. According to the table prepared by Mayor HENTIT some time since, less than one-fifth of the inhabitants of New York are the children of native parents, and even of these the number who are not under Roman Chatholic influences is proportionately great. The rest of the population is made up of the foreign born, or the children of the foreign born, the vast majority of whom, of course, have an inherited prejudice against Protestantism, while very many have abandoned religious faith alto gether. There are more than half a million of the Irish, almost all devoted adherents of the Roman Catholic Church, and of the Ger mans, now numbering nearly as many, those who have any religious convictions at all are chiefly within that Church also. Undoubtedly there are many earnest Ger man Protestants in New York, but they are few proportionately to the number of Germans of both Catholic and Protestant rearing who have become utterly indifferent to every form of religious faith and teaching.

and densely populated districts of the town in which the influence of the Protestant Churches is next to nothing, and at the coming conference a map showing where these districts are will be exhibited as a guide in the discussions. But, as the Rev Dr. PORTER lately wrote in THE SUN, this condition is not due to any lack of expensive effort on the part of the Protestant Churches. There is no man in New York better informed than he as to the actual results of such evangelizing enterprise in the portion of the town which the con ference will especially select as most needing Protestant cultivation, and he has told us that the Protestant churches already established there are more than enough to number were multiplied the only conse quence would be the multiplication of the unoccupied seats. For many years the rich churches of Fifth and Madison avenues have poured money into this district below Four teenth street for the maintenance of missions and branch churches, and yet the effect produced has been far from satisfactory.

It therefore happens that there are large

The great mass of the inhabitants are as much out of sympathy with them as the inhabitants of Tokio are with the Protestant missions in that Japanese town. They look on these undertakings as the mere hobbi of rich men, from whom they are totally separated in sentiment and in the struggle for existence. Among those who are to take part in the Chickering Hall conference are Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. William E. Dodge, Mr. John D. SLAYBACK, and Mr. CHAUNCHY M. DEPEW, all very rich men, but we do not believe that even their combined wealth would have the power to give any considerable and genuine impetus to such evangelizing enterprises as are now under way in these quarters of the town with the support of men like them. The people there look upon them and their religious ways

evangelization must be adopted; and before putting it in operation the rich churches which are getting up the movement must conquer the aversion to them which so unquestionably prevails among the great body of the people, as exclusive associations as far removed from the poor and the struggling as the manner of life in the Fifth avenue and Madison avenue mansions is removed from the privations of the tenement houses. The great difficulties which have confronted Protestantism in New York are due to causes not unlike those which have brought about the great missionary failure, of which Canon TAYLOR has written so forcibly. It is because the methods of evangelization adopted have not appealed to the sympathies of the people, but rather have awakened their criticism to such an extent that infidelity rather than Christianity has been propagated. It is probable that Col. INCERSOLL has vastly more followers than all the Protestant city missionaries combined. These men and women know what Christianity ought to be, and they know what it really is, as exemplified in the lives of

Canon TAYLOR scems to be most hopeful of practical results in the way of heathen evangelization from the methods adopted by the Salvation Army in its missionary enterprise in India. These missionaries seem to be going about the work as if they were really in earnest. They may proceed according to a plan which strikes fastidious people as vulgar and sensational, but, all the same, they gain the ear of the natives, and earn their respect by actually living in obedience to the principles which they proclaim. This life is of no account, they preach, in they themselves are content to share the poverty of the poorest of their hearers. Such asceticism appeals to the Eastern mind, and possibly it may make the missionary enterone of the most successful ever conducted in India. At any rate, it is in accordance with the methods which gave to Christianity its earliest impulse. The missionary in the East who drives his wife and children out in a pony carriage gets few converts whom he does not buy with money, and the Fifth York is likely to have a result not very far

the prosperous people who get up missions

for preaching it to them.

different. It gets its start from the sort of men whose taste is most offended by the political methods pursued in the districts which they propose to evangelize, and by the discrimination of the inhabitants in selecting their political leaders. They are the men who are so much astounded over the growth of the influence of what they call the "boys" of politics, the JIMMIES, the PATS, the BAR-NEYS, and the MIKES. But until the Chickering Hall Christians succeed in enlisting just such "boys" on their side, so that they shall actually appeal to human nature, they will be pursuing a well-nigh hopeless undertaking.

What Law is There for This?

A morning paper in this city publishes an account of the manner in which a policeman was deceived between midnight and the morning after Thanksgiving Day by an Italian, who reported at the Prince street street, where a number of men were assaulting one another with knives. According to this account an officer was sent with the | Santiago, Sacramento, and San Rafael. Italian, who led him down several blocks in Thompson street, and then laughed at the policeman, whereupon the officer arrested his deceiver, and the culprit was subsequently fined \$5 by Police Justice GORMAN.

It was doubtless a mean trick to call a policeman out of bed and lead him on a wildgoose chase of this sort; but we were not termination of the Catholic authorities in aware until now that conduct of this kind. reprehensible and inexcusable as it is, constituted a crime against the laws of this tion of these interested to the hardships un-State. The offence of disorderly conduct comprises a great variety of acts, but it by its founders. About the close of the would hardly seem that a deception of the last century the number of those who had kind practised upon the policeman in this been converted or had accepted the spirinstance could properly be held to be dis- itual guidance of the Catholic missionaries orderly conduct as that term has ordinarily | in California was 13,000, and the difficulties been construed by the courts.

inal to deceive a private citizen in a similar manner; but it will scarcely be contended that every one who brings a false report to another which leads to personal inconvenlence on the part of the person who receives tt. thereby renders himself liable to criminal punishment.

It may be that there is some particular provision of law authorizing the fine imsosed by Police Justice GORMAN in this case, ut if so we should like to see it.

The Fall of the Chinese Idol.

We observe that the newspapers which so lo. ag have been the exponents of the civil ser wice reform cult are now either altogether sile not with regard to the English assault on the vobject of their homage, or try to avoid see ing that their fetich is attacked at all. Yet : the origin of the whole moral and intellect mal disease of which so many eminent Engrishmen complain is in the competitive examinations for the Government sers ice. Their protest starts with that and ends with that.

It ds reticence of the Mugwump journals is re markable, for, in their opinion, the civil serv ke reform question is the most momentous of all questions, free trade alone excepte al; and the English protest comes from the very teachers and prophets at whose feet the I dugwump acolytes have been sitting durin g all these years.

It is true that the system of competitive exam ination for Government service has been | in operation in China from so far back as four t housand years ago, when the Emperor YUSH UN put his officers through a competitive e gamination every third year, and promote I or degraded them according to their mark s. To this day no one can hold a Governnent : tflice in China without having passed such an examination. The consequence there is the same as that which appears in Engla ad, as described by the high authorit; of the five hundred signers of the protest now published. "The result," says Prof. R. K. Douglas in his article on Chi ta in the "Encyclopædia Britanulca," is the t there have grown up in China generation after generation of men who have learned to elevate mere memory above genius, and whose mental powers have been dwarfet t by servile imitation and by the pal-

try liter uliam of the schools." But it | England the device is of comparatively rescent adoption, for it has been on trial during the last generation only. Yet already a cry of alarm is raised that it is "poisening the best blood of England" by reducing the intellect of the country to a Chinese level. As Prof. Harrison says, Grebox would be plucked in the modern history a shool; ARTHUR WELLESLEY would never get into the army, and BURKE would

ord mary man fresh from the hands To accomplish anything which would justify the assembling of the Chickering Hall tion mark to the forement in this examination of it before the year is out. We shall be greedy to see some man conference, some untitely new method of time, so far as concerned the knowledge of take it away. May the pedestrian be found

have got low marks."

details required in an examination paper. We know an instance where a candidate for an appointment in the Custom House here beat out of sight life-long experts in the specialty upon which the examination was made, though his whole knowledge of it came

from a few days' study of cyclopædias. Though it was only on trial in England, with the Chinese experience giving forewarning of its failure, our civil service reformers rushed to proclaim the system of competitive examinations as the final and almost inspired solution of the civil service problem. They even went so far in their fatuity as to imagine that they were going to make of it a pivotal political question, upon which the fate of the great parties would turn. It was to revolutionize this republic and transform it into a model of administrative excellence, so that our past estate would seem barbarous in comparison with the perfection secured by the civil service reformers. They had Mr. CLEVELAND'S own maxim that "the lessons of the past must be unlearned."

Now leading men of England, the country whence the device was imported, implore the Queen to take measures to reform the reform by appointing "a Royal Commission to consider the whole subject of official appointments by examination, and to collect information bearing on the matter from other countries.

Yet the worshippers of competitive examinations in this country are silent under so terrible an assault on their idol!

Father Junipero.

Tuesday, Dec. 4, will be the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the first permanent Catholic mission in the comparison with the life eternal. Therefore | West, that of Santa Barbara in California, and the event will be duly solemnized in these diceses of North America which are within the governmental limits of the United States. The mission of Santa Barbara was prise undertaken by the Salvation Army established among the Indians of the Pacific coast at a time when the American Constitution had been adopted little more than a year by the Philadelphia Convention.

The California missions, most notably that of Santa Barbara, owed their origin to the skill, sagacity, and self-sacrifice of that eminent Franciscan ecclesiastic, Father Juniavenue movement for the conversion of New PERO SERRO. This distinguished Catholic missionary was a native of the Island of Majorca in the Mediterranean, and he was a member of the mendicant order, then numercus in Spain and Italy, which sent to the New World the first Christian missionaries who landed on its shores, four Franciscan priests having accompanied COLUMBUS on his second voyage, which terminated in the discovery of the island of Porto Rico on Nov. 15, 1493, nearly three hundred years before. Some of the missionaries who settled in Santa Barbara were Spaniards and some of them were Italians. They instructed the Indians in the art of agriculture and laid the first foundation of known civilization in the country beyond the Arizona plains. Father JUNI-PERo died at the age of 71, and the work he had started was taken up by his successor of the same order, Father Palou, who established other missions, and the effect and influence of whose residence is shown in the large number of Spanish names of Scriptural meaning which have survived the mustation that there was a fight in Thompson | tations of population and politics in Califoreia, notably San Francisco, San Juan, Santa Barbara, Sauta Cruz, Los Angeles,

The enormous changes which have taken place in the membership, government, and influence of the Catholic Church in America have entirely outrun the modest foundation of a missionary seat intended to be permanent in Lower California; but so successful was that early mission that it is the dethis country to commemorate its foundation this week in such a way as to call the attendergone and the tribulations sustained which afterward ensued with the Mexican If it is disorderly conduct punishable authorities led to such reductive in their

criminally to deceive a policeman by a false | numbers, such scattering of their forces, and report of an affray, it must be equally crim- | such denial of the spiritual authority claimed by their clergy that the decadence of the Church there was predicted. At the present time the Catholic population of California amounts to one-quarter of a million, and they have of all others of their

> faith the greatest reason for commemorating the anniversary of Tuesday next.

Blaine or Sherman.

Perhaps Gen. HARRISON takes this view of his political responsibility to come: Of course upon one theory James G. Blaine is the man to whom he owes most. BLAINE was the leading candidate of the Convention, and his friends were in a majority. But BLAINE could not have been nominated for all that, at least in such a way as would have made it possible for him to accept. A bare majority would not do. It must have been overwhelming and irresistible before his determination not to be a candidate could have been resigned with dignity. But if this view of the hopelessness of BLAINE's case in the Convention inclines Gen. Harrison to diminish his estimate of the Maine man's importance, he may come to regard himself as another man of destiny and to consider the claims of other grea Republicans as small in comparison with his own preferences.

If that is the case, what is to prevent Gen. HARRISON from making JOHN SHERMAN Secretary of State?

To Stop Betting.

At the session of the Legislature of Vermont which adjourned on Wednesday a new law was adopted to prevent and punish betting on elections. The provisions of the law are very stringent, and the means to be taken for its enforcement seem on their face to be efficient.

It is evident from the debate on the new law in the Legislature that the extraordinary growth of the betting mania in politics within recent years has been a subject of serious apprehension in Vermont. It was more widespread and upon a larger scale in the elections of this year than it ever was in those of any previous time, as a reference to the newspapers of the past few months

will show. Yet we fear that the betting law will take its place by the side of prohibition. It won't

May It Not Live Long.

That last wee mile of LITTLEWOOD'S reminds us of a bit of dynamite. It smashed the noble record of ALBERT all to smithereens. It broke it as that inappreciable ponderosity the last straw, breaks the camel's back.

While we tenderly and admiringly lay this new record away we know that before long we shall hate it. We shall long for its subversion with the unreasonable and remorse-less bitterness of jealousy. We shall tire

who can do it, and that, too, by next year, when we hope to have another walking match which shall eclipse the glory of this one, as this has eclipsed all its predecessors.

There is nothing like progress. As an illustration of the political and social worries which would be brought to us were Capada to come to our arms, here is a little

passage from the Toronto Globe: "Sir John Machonald, Mr. Groude Dresmond, the cotton lords, the sugar barons, the rotten pork contract torn the RYREKTS, the Popus, and the others of the tax-devouring association, are not content to skin the peo-ple, bit demand to be treated with the respect due to the foyal standard and the union jack! Why not put some combinesters hat up in every market place and order the people to kneel to it?"

We also have cotton lords, and sugar barons. and combinesters; but we have no rotten pork contractors and, so far as we are aware, not a single RYKERT. Still, as we commune over each other's faults, we also incline to exait each other's virtues, and to reflect how much more effective they would be if brought into closer connection.

It is reported from Jamestown, in this State, that the all-swallowing Standard Oil Company wants to buy the Zola oil fields. Zola is an excellent name for oil fields. It connotates the triumph of materialism, a flow or pumping out of bad gases and greasy tertility.

Is there anything of recent change in the character of base bail that would justify such a withdrawal as this which we learn of from

"GURRERT, the young Pittsburgh pitcher, who made such a favorable record with the Chicago Club the latter part of last season, and who is now on that club's reserve list, has Coally made up his mind not to play ball. Chicago offered him \$2.500 for next season, but he will remain at his desk in the County Prothonotary's office at less than half that salary next season."

What ordinary American would not resign an average office of \$2,500 a year to take his stand in the box of glory, the pitcher's, for half the sum? Friend GUMBERT must be a crank.

Our Own Evants is wearing a new slik hat It is supposed that he won it by the late election.

IS RUSSIA'S HAND ON COREA? Report of a Treaty Between the Two Governments. Props the London Times.

TIENTSIN, Nov. 17 .- The Chinese Govern ment have received information to the effect that a secret treaty has been concluded be-Russia and Corea, which provides for Corea being placed under Russian protection.

WHAT MY LOVER SAID.

The Author Offers to Bet his House and

From the Scratton Truth.

Some of the friends of Homer Greene have recently felt, in view of the contraversy regarding the firm of the contraversy regarding the state of the contraversy regarding the state of the firm of t

P. P. Smith, Erq.
My Dram Sin: Your favor of the 22d inst. concerning
the poem, "What My Lover Said," is at hand. I will
say to you in reply that the poem was certainly written
by me. I made the first draft of it while at home on my vacation in the summer of 1873, completed and perfected it on my return to college in the fail, and in November sent it to the New York Evening Four for publication. Mr. Francis E. Leupp. who was at that time on the edi torial staff of the Put, has described, in an article published some years ago in the Syracuse Herald, the way in which he received the peem from me through the mails, changed the title slightly, and cut down my name, which I had signed in full, to the simple initials The poem then appeared for the first time in the issue

of the daily Past of Nov. 19, 1875, and of the semi-weekly Past of Nov. 23, 1875. The test of any other claim of authorship should rest upon the stability to show a prior publication. To any one who will pro-duce a copy of the poem printed in any publication of an earlier date than Nov. 10, 1875, I will cheerfully make a deed of my "Highland Cottage" property at Honesdale, which I value at \$15,000. The controversy has afforded me more entertainment than annoyance. and I have not taken the truchie before to reply in so explicit a manner as this to any of the numerous letters of inquiry I have received concerning the poem. You will understand that I do this for you on account of "auld acquaintance" sake. Sincerely yours, House GREENS.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY. The news that Mrs. Bernhard Peers will come over

here next senson will be received with great satisfaction by lovers of emotional drams. There is nobody in America who is exactly her counterpart. She has som of the emotional force of Clara Morris, the society manners of Mrs. Langery, and the versatility of Rose Cophan. She is not exactly a beautiful woman, though remarka-bly striking and unusual in appearance. It is an easy thing to prophesy success for her.

In the same way that the policeman takes tell from the apple woman and the peanut man for the privilege of his protection he takes it from the bootblack. He is required to go on heat with blackened shoes, but shoes won't always stay blackened, and many a time during the day the dandy Broadway squadder gets free shines from the bootblack on his best. Then, too, he utilizes him as a guardian for his rubber cost, and it is to the humble "Eyetaiyann" that many a policeman owes the quick production of the covering that keeps him dry ing a sudden storm.

Though the police of London do not shine in the task that Jack the Sipper is giving them, there are several things that they do which are strange to Americans. They are trained to serve the people. They answer all questions civily, either direct or take strangers where they want to go, wake up householders alo their beats to catch early morning trains, take charge of houses or shops left vacant for a few momenta, or actually live in houses vacated for the summer or the winter. All this seems part of a very paternal sort of government, but it has its advantages for the public.

QUEER WRINKLES.

A Man to be Afraid Of.

Brown (to friend from out of town)-Let us Friend-Like all you New Yorkers-afraid to meet if tailor.

rown—Great Scott, man! I don't wear a hundred
lars worth of clothes a year. It's my wife's tailor;
a the only man in New York I'm afraid of.

A Had Mistake.

Husband (angrily setting the clock four hours my dear?
Wife-Why, John, that's our new imported Strasbourg clock. Strasbourg, you know is noted for its clock; clock. Strasbourg, you know is noted for its clock; also for its cheese. Husband—Well, I think you must have made a mis-take and bought a cheese.

She Will Make Them Dance. "I can only be a sister to you. George: noth-

grown sisters aiready, and, to fell you the truit, they are not very favorably disposed toward you; they think a match with you would be the mistake of my life. "It that case, George, "said the girl drawing horself up with houghty grace." you may name the day."

A Political Thinker,

Gus—Well, Charley, have you been very much interested in politics this fall ? Charley (as Angiomaniac)—Oh yes I have taken a say great interest in politics, and I wantually made my sadische about them. I say, Gus, what an also that

High-priced Property. Citizen (to darky)—Do you know the agent who has control of this corser let. Sam! fam.—Yes sah, the agent will be beah d'rectly. I has the green the property. It small boys)—Ht there, yo'yong whith treat top frowin' must beak off a dat co'ner lot. Dat yar real state is sold by the inch.

Not Very Much Frightened. Escort (to Miss Penelope Waldo of Boston, on the lawn)-Dan't be frightened. Miss Pensiops, but there's a big green vorm on your akiri.
Mise Fenelope-Oh, don't Shaurb it Mr. Wahash. I should like to take it home with me. It belongs to the appeles known as the cardium capitlery capit, and it very rare in these parts. Dear little failow, it shall prine it as highly. Yound you make, Mr. Wahash, putting it as highly.

Littlewood and Albert

POCABONTAS AND BEN BARRISON.

Proof Sufferent that the Big Republican

Poenhontes Was His Ascestor. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I invite our attention to the two faces shown in these



woman's face is that of the Princess Pocahontas, alias Matoaka, the daughter of Powahatan, the great Werowance and ruler of all the lish, innabited Virginia from the seaboard to the falls of its rivers. It was drawn from an



engraved copy of a photograph taken recently in England by one of England's best photographers from an original portrait of Pocahontas (London, 1616), now in possession of Mr. Elwin, one of the family of Rolfe, now and

hontas (London, 1816), now in possession of Mr. Elwin, one of the family of Rolfe, now and from time immemorial residents of Norfolk county. England.

The man's face will at once be recognized as that of Gen. Bennamin Harrison, the President elect of the United States.

It is denied by "a high authority on royally ensendered Americans" that Gen. Harrison, the President elect, is a descendant of Pocahontas. Therefore I approach the subject with the trepidation which should be left by any one who dissents from generally, "acknowledged authority." But if the Hon. Wyndham Robertson, ex-Gov, of Virginia, by reputation an honorable gentleman, a statesman, a thinker, and a man of letters, himself one of the descendants of the "peerless Pocahontas," is good authority. I think it is proved, without any intention on his part, however, that Gen. Harrison, our President elect, has the blood of Powhatan, through that of Pocahontas, in his veins.

The Hon, Wyndham Robertson compiled and published last year, before the nomination of tien, Harrison, a book bearing the title, "Pocahontas and Her Descendants Through Her Marriage at Jamestown. Virginia, I April, 1614, with John Beofe, Gentleman," Then follows a long list of many of the names of the most prominent Virginia families. This little volume of only eighty-four pages was compiled by Gov. Robertson, not for general circulation. In his preface he says:

"I offer to the narrow circle it may interest, as well as I have been able to restore it. The Tree of Pocahontas and Rolfe," That circle is, of course, the inving descendants of the memorable couple. One of these descendants, a Roman Catholic priest, one of the Paulist Fathers of West Fifty-ninth street, has very kindly placed at my command one of the copies of Gov. Robertson's book. With the assistance of the reverend gentleman I have made out the following tree of that branch of the Harrison Ismily that intermarried with the Randolphs of Curles, who were descendants of the Col, Richard liandolph of Curles who married Jane

There is no need of proof that the President There is no need of proof that the President elect is through his grandfather a descendant of Gov. Benjamin Harrison of Eerkeley, the signer of the Declaration of Independence. According to Gov. Wyndham Robertson, nage 47 of "Pecahontas and her Descendants," Benjamin Harrison of Berkeley, the member of the Non-Importation Association of 1770, was married to Susanna Randolph, who was one of the nine daughters of Richard Handolph, a member of the House of Burgesses, who was a son (one of the five sons) of Col. Richard Randolph of Curies.

The tree of the Randolph and Harrison family that establishes their lineage as derived from Po-abentas and Rolfe is given by the liev. Paulist Father of Fifty-ninth street thus:

John Rolfe

John Rolfe | married 1614; one son only.

POCAMONTAR,
1. TROMAN HOUSE,
JAINE POSTIFICA,
CO. R. DEPT Bolling (married 1675; one son only.
2. JAINE HOLTE Colling (married 1675; one son only.
Col. R. Dept Bolling (married 1675; one son of the colling terminal for the colling terminal forms).

JAIN HOLDING Rendolph (of Curios), daughters.
5. EUFARD RENDOLFS (M. H. B.); four sons, nine dire.
Nancy Meade.

It is taken from Gov. Wyndham Robertson's book for limited circulation among the de-scendants of Pocahiontas. E. VERDERY BATTEY.

College Girls Take Part in Rushes, Too. STRACUSE, Dec. 1 .- The rivalry between the two lower classes in Syracuse University culminated this week when the freshmen and ophomores appeared wearing their class colors. That was the signal for many a flerce struggle, which was not confined to the male students, either. Many of the girls took a students, either. Many of the girls took a hand in the fray, and the pink and bronze of the freshmen fluttered on many a sophomore since before the day was done. One freshman girl was attacked by six sophomores in the dressing room. She fought like a young Amazon, and though her hair was torn down and she was thrown to the floor several times, she succeeded in holding possession of the colors of her class. A buxon freshman girl right from the farm, successfully resisted three sophomores who attempted to "do her up," As the result of the onslaught seven scalps in the shape of the pink and bronze emblems dangled from the belt of one sophomore girl. The freshman flag was displayed from the staff on the university building, but before night it was captured by the sophomores.

A Mare of War Times Dies at Last. NEW HAVEN, Dec. 1.-Lib, the famous war mare, owned by S. O. Plant of Branford, died this week, aged 30 years. The mare was purchased by Lieut.-Col. Perkins of Middle-town, near Frederick City. Md., in August, town, near Frederick City, Md., in August, 1862, and bore him in the battle of Antistam. Sept. 17. Col. T.G. Ellis of Hartford purchased the mare soon afterward, and rode her in the battles of Chancelloraville, May 2 and 3, 1863. He also rode her in the battle of Geltysburg, as well as at Anburn and Bristol Station.

The mare was in the Wilderness campaign of 1863 under Grant, and was at Spottsylvania, Anna River, and Cold Harbor. At the close of the war Col. Ellis sold the mare back to Col. Petkins, who in turn sold her to the Hon, Lynde Harrison, attorney for the Consolidated road. Judge Harrison finally sold her to 8, O. Hant, his father-in-law, and by him she has been kept about twenty years. Lib has taken part in all the Grand Army celebrations of this State.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: THE SU TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-SIT. THE SUR-states editorially that, after the election of Gardeid in 1880. "Grant Conkling Logan, and Cameron appeared together at Gardeid's door within three weeks of elec-tion day," and that they went "far politics."

I trespons upon your courtesy for space enough to say that Senator Conkling did not visit sentor until Feb 16, and then not "for politics," but under an obligation of official courtesy imposed upon him by a written re-quest from tien, tarfield. Its went aims. Washington, M. C., Nov. 28. — Oko. C. Golkhar. The combined Stalwart visit was made before elecdon, not after.

The finn a Few Weeks Ahead. Press the New Haves Nests.

The most interesting portion of the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy was anticipated in the interview which a few correspondent had with Sec tary Whitney a few weaks ago.

ALONG A NEW RAILROAD.

A Trip Through an Undeveloped Region of Oregon.

ALBANY, Oregon, Nov. 25 .- A journey from Yaquina City to Portland and down the Williammette River to Albany, the capital of Linn county, Oregon, shows that the centinuation of the Yaquina Railroad through this town insures its future as an Important factor in the internal economy of the State. Through its shore connection with ocean commerce at Yaquina and the prospect that the bulk of the State's wealth will find its outlet through here by means of the eastern extension of railroad connection, it has caused an immense development of enterprise, business, and population.

From the end of the Oregon Pacific Railroad about forty miles east of Albany, the railroad building is being done with great bodies of men. The track has been carried ne why to the summit of the Cas ade Mountains, and its whole line is marked by the usual features of a new railroad, such as the establishment of sawmills and the netivity among minus prospectors. This is expected to be one of the richest parts of the Cascade range, in the precions notatis as well as in coal and from.

Standing on the eastern stope of the Cascade Mountains we come to view a great open country stretching out into the eastern part of the state. In Cock, Grant, and Baker counties particularly we find a been in furming and grazing properties which would astonish any one almost who was not accustomed to witnessing the growth of the new countries in the West upon the acquisition of the birst practicable railroad incilities. Here is the very finest portion of the State of Oregon, never traversed by a railroad, with land of the most lettile character, with chimate liner than you have at the East, and with soil capable of raising an average of forty bushels of wheat to the acre.

The Des Chutes, Crooked River, Ochoco, Beaver Creek, Grindstone Creek, Silver Creek, Harney, and Matheurstretch a succession of fertile valleys clear across the State to the Idaho line. These valleys consist of lands superior to those that have been ploughed up and put into wheat whole line is marked by the usual features of a

These valleys consist of lands superior to those that have been ploughed up and put into wheat during the past lew years in southeastern Washington Territory, and which have produced crops yielding such a large return not alone to the farmer whose enterprise and industry have served to raise them, but as well to the Oragon Railway and Navigation Company, by which the wheat is carried to Portland for shipment. This fertile central Oregon is now about to be desclored by a railroad, which, with its Eastern connections, will extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and open up at Yaquina City the safest and most economical harbor, commercially speaking, on the Pacific coast north of San Francisco, The people at Albany say that the local traffic of the railroad to Yaquina is more than the road has rolling stock capacity to take care of

WINES A CENTURY OLD.

Madeira for Which \$100 a Bottle Has Been Refused.

From the Savannah News

From the Sozannah Sees.

Savannah is believed to have the oldest wine in America. A well known Savannahian, who is a connoisseur in wines, said a few days ago that he has a lot of Madeira of the vintage of 1893—over half a century old.

There are wines in Savannah, though, much older than that. Some of the oldest families here have Madeira nearly a century old. One gentleman has several lots of the famous All Saints' Madeira, imported in 1791 and 1793, the year of the great fire in Savannah. Two pipes were imported that year, one for the great-grandfather of the late William Gibbons and one for the father of Nat Heyward, a prominent South Carolina planter. The night of the lire one pipe was left under the binf by mistake and the other was burned upon the bay. The pipe under the binf was divided between Gibbons and Heyward as the only fair way of settling their loss. The gentleman who now has several lots of the wine ough it from Gibbons's and Heyward's descendants, eighty years after its division.

Then there is the famous Hunter wine, im-

and Heyward's descendants, eightly years after its division.

Then there is the famous Hunter wine, imported about the same time. Some of it is still in the hands of friends of the family. The late Mr. Delienne, who inherited some of this wine, often offered \$100 a bottle for it.

One gentleman has over twenty lots imported from the old Madeira house of Newton Gordon from 1802 to 1830. Savannah was a large wine importing port a century ago. The following is a foc-simile of an old bill of lading for a heavy shipment of wine in 1780, the completion of a single order for 500 pipes, or 1,000 hogsheads:

Ship: ed. by the Grace of God, in good order, and well-Stipped, by the Grace of God, in good order, and well-constituent, by Newton Gordon and company in additional the Grace of Stipped Sti

From the Springfield Republican.

Almost anybody can see the President for the asking. It is a deal easier to see him than some of the Cabinet officers. Judge Endleott has the reputation of being inaccessible, but when one reaches him he is urbanity itself. Secretary Whitney avoids exasperating callers by doing a large part of his work away from the office. Secretary Fairchild had to adopt this method when preparing his annual report, but at other times he is usually in the room. He is not loquacious, but he is truthful, clear headed, and polite. Secretary Vilas is not popular with callers. He affects a brusqueness which gives color to the susnicion that his sudden elevation has too much inflated his sense of his own importance. Mr. Dickinson, his successor in the Post Office Department, does just as much work without so much racket. He is courteous, but wants people to get through with their business without trifling. From the Springfield Republican.

Her Denth at 101 Hastened by Accident

Mrs. Dorothy Bender of 123 North Sixteenth street, who lived to be 101 years of age, while attempting to descend a stairway on Wednesday hast tripped and fell backward. The shock of the fall, together with feebleness attendant upon her advanced age, prostrated her, and yesterday she died. The pury rendered a verdlet of death from general debility, accelerated by the fall.

Mrs. Bender was born on Feb. 4, 1788, at Third and Callowhill streets. Her husband was Edward Bender, a veteran of the war of 1812, who died thirty years ago in his 72d year. She had ten children, five of whom survive her. The oldest died recently at the age of 50. Her descendants number 106, and all met at her home on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of her birth over a year ago. From the Philadelphia Times

Two large processions encountered each other on the public highway near Indianarolla. "Let us pass," said the leader of one, "we are the man that first nominated Harrison for Pres-

"We have the right of way." hasghtily re-plied the leader of the other procession. "We are the man that went to school with him when we were a boy."

And the shock of the collision shook the earth and broke all the windows for miles around.

Be Trouble in de Eight'. Dem swaller-tails at de Union League is in a brash com

bine Fer ter discipline our glorious chieffan leader, John Dey's gold' ter palaver an' mas, and investigate De way de ole machine has been a runnin' in o Dey's passin' resolutions an' makin'-loss er not

An' swearin' doy's a-going ter raise tunder wid de boys. But our boss an' red-hot leader, Johnny Jiminy O'Brian, Knows dem jays is only stuffin' us, and devil a bit we He jes' grabs de fossils by de conk an' lays 'era on de

An' if dey're sore on Johnny dey kin go as hang deir-If Johnny wants ter knife a duck he carses him in de New dere ain't no flies, young feller, on Johnny J.

And dey tinks a man who's wid us must be a screamin

Cause we hasn't got de boodle dey tinks dat we're poor

But what makes 'em put up boodle for de burin' er de 'Cause Johnny didn't pull deir ler fer boodle in dis bia Dey say dat he's a traitor as dey sit an' boose deir fizz. Now, youse chumps at de Union League, youse hear jes' what I say: If yours tries bouncin' Johnny ders 'll be de devil ter

He's a better Republican dan youse is, he's straighter dan a string ; An' he'd sooner fat de boys dan de any odder ting. An' yours his bet your barroom ter a tive cent Bowers

boys in se Eight' Assembly 'Il stan' by John JACK DE BIFFER.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN counities In spite of its homely and pro giving Day there is no doubt that Than

throughout the land.

is, after the Fourth of July, the s er to these lean festival. Christmas la de whose hearts are stirred by its significance; old Entekerbooks clingto the traditions of New Year's, but r donain is bounded by New York, Alban and mrts of New Jersey: and Washingto half-bearted kind of nilair, h birtinay is a un no special form of celebration, Thank ving Day taken in all sorts and conditions of good cheer for both the nee and therealthy

lant opping of On Thursday, after the b the German opera season elerity h vindlrection of Orange, Hempsi and the oustry Club at Telliam, The E countymen has an exciting run of fiftien dinner at the Country C tes, nited which a Park was fully apprec ed. The Dhadow Brook hunters fortified P. D. Morenn's break and before they stried. It was served at small obles in the calagroom of the Meadow Dock Club Hote, and enlivened by the preserve of all thepretty women who form the mining continent of the Mendow Brook Bur. Among they were Mrs. August Delmont Mrs. Ladenbur, Mrs. Eliot Roosevelt, Mrs. Vi Renssolaer Kunedy, and Mrs. Cooper Heytt, and some othern followed the hounds of their own back. The comparative strangers resent who werelriven in buckboards, bandes, and other range vehicles of Long Island breed, were Mr. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Jrs. Charles Hone Mrs. John Hoey, Miss Hevitt, and Miss Ma Bird. Members of the Corrsing Club, who hd had their share of fun in the previous daywers, with one exception, keeping the holing A

Tuxedo, Pelham, and other remote places. At Pelham Mrs. James M. Waterbury pmgn moth dinner to thirty guests was the bature of the day,or rather of the night. All the Pelhamites and Country Clubites, whare nothing if not loyal to their own pretty denin. were there, and Miss Coster, Miss Hearther, and Miss Post boked remarkably well their smart gowns, all of which had more or as of a leaning toward the Empress Josephine yle.

At the Tuxedo Club house a still lar in horseshor form groaned under things that were served upon it, and rounded by the various members of with their sisters and their cousins at their aunts, in true Thanksgiving style. band and unlimited dancing over perfect floor gave ample reason for grateful arts to

sing their songs of praise.
A very well satisfied audience fill the Metropolitan Opera House on the open r nightsatisfied with themselves, for of theox codu-pants, at least, it may be said the all were rich and some were beautiful," wit heir surroundings, and with the musical tot that Er. Stanton had provided for them. By one yes so interested in looking for frids, noting the changes in the boxes, and upon the beauty of the debut es and he jewels or gowns of the élégans, that he better half of the audience were lisafully inconscious whether Wagner, Me bert and Sullivan was responsit for the oncord of sweet sounds that het the en-cord of sweet sounds that het the en-cord of sweet sounds that het the en-On Friday evening there was se excitement. People had shaken down to the places, wire less absorbed in themselves at in each other, and disposed to listen under andingly to he familiar strains of "Loborces". familiar strains of " Lobengr

Weddings have not yet rered to the backs ground, as Miss Florence hieffelinanding. Bruce Ismay are to be mand on Tueday Miss Belle Wilson's marker to be fon.
Michael Herbert was in a wise resarkable,
although the bridegroom an ears brother
and the bride one of the met beautul girli of
her day. St. Bartholomeue is not reery good
church for a society shey, and wat country
records call falling was as the shady people call falling wealer castits shadw over this wedding, as thas donover nearly all the others this autum. Consedently there was a preponderance of sters as waterprocess

was a preponderance of sters as waterprofis and a pervading odor umbrass and damp clothing, which had no an entening effect. The bride was faulessly octumed in sain and lace, but the genral veret was that she was just a little stiff and he often looked prettier on loss in artist homaions. The prettier on less impriant occasions. The bridesmaid, Miss Gree Wilson was most pipturesquely attired i yelloyarah, capped by a dark-brown hat, ad sugested the idea of a golden daisy in br extrate freshness aid youthfulness. Mun curious was felt to see Lady Herbert of lea, andit was a long tine before the romanic young rople of the coa-gregation could ecept the det that a stout dd indy in gray was the celebrated London beauty of forty years ince, and the bearer of the historic name.

But for the vored fe who were bidden to the breakfast & Mr. Wilsen's house, there was a transformatha scene indeed. In the Lous Seize drawing soon, high was garlanded with roses and trillian with light, the bridal pair stood on a raise dais to receive ther friends, and waspa and waterproofs having been laid ande, the greats show out in new and exquisite sostures. Mrs. Ogden Goest was in white and gol with a turban to cors-spond in which god predominated. Ms. Burke Roche vore that Frenchist of combina-tions, like and pink. Miss Emeline Heckscher was in gray and pink, with the large black las that is now the latest craze, and which was ano worn by Mrs. Benjamin Welles and Miss Salle Hargous, and we equally becoming to all. But for once in a way, the good looks of the ladies were thrown somewhat into shadow by the brigade of the jeunesse dorée who were in attendance upon the bride and bridegroom, Messra. Brockhost Cuttin, Stanley Morti-

mer, Frank Griwold, Lews Rutherford Ed-ward Bulkley, and Thomas Howard. The wedding of the following day was a much more simple affair. Airs. Heyward Cutting's numerous friends gathered in Grace Church to wifners the sarringe of aerosly son with a young and fery pretty cirl who endured the ordeal of the many strange faces and critical eyes that who fastened apon her with surprising self-possession. Ste looked very happy and to did to bridegroom as they walked down the aimic beether, and that after all, is the best that came said of a young cou-

ple who are starting is life.

The annual Charle ball, in which al good New Yorkers are introsted, is announced to take place at the Maropolitan on the 8th of January. Mrs. Will im Astor has consinted to open the ball, and very probably the coming Vice-President and its. Morton will to present. A large number of ickets have beer sold be-A large number of tackets have been and be-fore they are even frinted, and the demand for boxes is greater that ever before. Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock has charge, as usual, of this depart-ment, and boxed or tickets may be obtained from her at 8 Lag. Tweaty-ninth spect. By the death of Mr. Maturin Livingston a

large number of well-known people will be thrown into neurning and two pleasant and hospitable houses is apprarily closed. Mr. Liv-ingston was of of a large family of sons and daughters who have increased to the second and third generations, and are now connected with nearly at the prominent people in New York. Mr. Ebridge Gerry married one of his York, Mr. Ebrike Gerry magied one of his nieces. Mrs. Italip Schuyler, Mrs. Charles March, Mrs. William D. Mirgan, and Miss Sylvia Livingster are also ricces. Mrs. Alex. Hamilton and Mrs. Lydia floyt are his only surviving sites, and his thin daughters are Mrs. Carendis Bentinck and Mrs. Oxden Mills. The America's invasion of Scotland, in which Mr. Winans vas the plonger and Mr. Bradley Martin is a suspicuous figure, has been recruited by Mr. John S. Kennedy of this city, who has be ght the great Martly and Grantully estate in Perthshire, and proposes to pass there is future half the year. The estates comprise abut 33,500 acres and include some of the best grouse moors in the Highlands, notably Left Kennard, Roballion, and Drumour, while are respectively leased by the mour, which are respectively leased by the Comte de Paris, Mr. John Bett, and Mr. Barclay Field. Murity Castle is one of the most beautiful laces in Scotland, and the gardens, for miles alone the lawns, an woods stretch for miles along the banks of he Tay. The new house, which has remained a mere shell, will be completed in accordance with the original plans, and will become one of the finest seats in the country,